(ii) The carryover stock from last year (1993-94) is 23.75 lakh bales of 170 Kgs each.

(iii) The estimated total requirement of cotton for domestic requirement Sector-wise is as under :

	1994-95 Cotton Season (*lakh bales of* 170 *Kgs.*)
Mill Sector	[illegible]
[illegible]ers	5
Non-Mill Sector	5
TOTAL	127.00

State-wise consumption by Mill Sector during 1993-94 is as under :

State	Consumption 1993-94
Punjab	6.08
Haryana	1.92
Rajasthan	3.79
Gujarat	10.22
M.P.	6.50
Karnataka	5.06
Tamil Nadu	42.22
Others	18.63
TOTAL	115.64

Export of Readymade and handloom Garments to European Community

1201 SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be peased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the country has greater prospects of export of readymade and handloom garments to European Community countries this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) what is the total share of export of readymade and handloom garments from Maharashtra (particularly Bombay) and Kacha region of Gujarat; and

(d) the details of assistance proposed to be provided by Government to the garment exporters?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) According to the textile agreement signed with the European Community in December, 94, all restrictions on our exports of handloom garments have been removed. Over and above existing flexibilities exceptional flexibilities of 7,000 tonnes per year for the period 1995 to 1997 and 8,000 tonnes for the period of 1998 to 2004 have been provided. This would increase the prospects of export of our readymade garments including handloom garments to the E.C.

(c) The State-wise export figures are not maintained.

(d) In order to step up exports of garments, Government have taken a number of steps, which include encouraging exporters to participate in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions; enabling import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production; special arrangements for duty-free import of raw materials for export production; ensuring increased availability of export credit etc.

Production of Janata cloth in Uttar Pradesh

1202. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the umber of textile mill's in U.P. manufacturing Janata cloth

together with its production during 1993-94;

(b) the amount of subsidy being provided to Janata cloth and whether the same has been reduced: and

(c) the number of weavers or their families engaged in the production of Janata cloth?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The Janata Cloth Scheme is implemented by State handloom agencies and not by Textile mills. The State handloom agencies implementing the scheme in Uttar Pradesh are: U.P. State Handloom Corporation and U.P. Industrial Cooperative Association.

(b) The physical targets for the years 1991-92 onwards under the scheme were as under:—

	Million Square Metres.
1991-92 . . .	450.00
1992-93 . .	450.00
1993-94 . . .	370.00
1994-95 . . .	320.00

Keeping in view the back-log claims, etc., the provisions made under Janata Cloth Scheme from 1991-92 are as under:—

	Rs. lakhs
1991-92 . . .	12582.00
1992-93 . . .	13000.00
1993-94 . . .	13800.00
1994-95 . . .	9000.00 (including Hank Yarn Price Subsidy Schem

(c) The total number of persons employed in the production of Janata cloth from the year 1991-92 are as under:—

	lakhs
1991-92	7.03
1992-93	5.73
1993-94	4.34

Effect or phase out of Multi Fibre agreement on world textiles trade

1203. SHRI SANJAY DALMIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to World Bank sources, only developed countries like USA will gain more from the phase out of the Multi Fibre Agreement (MFA) that has ruled textiles and apparel trade between them and developing countries like India; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps Government propose to take to fight the protectionist pressures from USA?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The World Bank conducted a Conference in January 26—27, 1995 on "The Uruguay Round and the Developing Economies". Papers presented included "Manufacturing and MFA Liberalisation". Separately, another paper has been written by World Bank Economists titled "Evaluating the Benefits of Abolishing the MFA in the Uruguay Round Package".

The co-author of both these papers, Dr. Will Martin, has commented that based on both theory and modelling, the following two groups of countries are expected to gain from the abolition of the MFA:—(i) efficient exporters who are severely constrained by MFA export quotas and (ii) importing countries. According to Dr. Martin, efficient exporters in South and East Asia will